

S. RES. 260

At the request of Mr. BOND, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 260, a resolution to express the sense of the Senate that the Federal investment in programs that provide health care services to uninsured and low-income individuals in medically underserved areas be increased in order to double access to care over the next 5 years.

AMENDMENT NO. 2825

At the request of Mr. ABRAHAM, the names of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. DASCHLE), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. REID), the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KERRY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. DORGAN), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. TORRICELLI), the Senator from California (Mrs. BOXER), and the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. HAGEL) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 2825 proposed to S. 1134, an original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. FITZGERALD, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 2825 proposed to S. 1134, an original bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes.

**SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 87—COMMENDING THE HOLY SEE FOR MAKING SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND HUMAN RIGHTS, AND OBJECTING TO EFFORTS TO EXPEL THE HOLY SEE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS BY REMOVING THE HOLY SEE'S PERMANENT OBSERVER STATUS IN THE UNITED NATIONS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES**

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, Mr. HELMS, Ms. LANDRIEU, Mr. STEVENS, Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MCCAIN, Mr. COVERDELL, and Mr. BROWNBACK) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

S. CON. RES. 87

Whereas the Holy See is the governing authority of the sovereign State of Vatican City;

Whereas the Holy See has an internationally recognized legal personality, which allows it to enter into treaties as the juridical equal of a state and to send and receive diplomatic representatives;

Whereas the diplomatic history of the Holy See began over 1,600 years ago, during the 4th century A.D., and the Holy See currently has formal diplomatic relations with 169 nations, including the United States, and maintains 179 permanent diplomatic missions abroad;

Whereas, although the Holy See was an active participant in a wide range of United Nations activities since 1946, and was eligible to become a member state of the United Nations, it chose instead to become a non-member state with Permanent Observer status over 36 years ago, in 1964;

Whereas, unlike other geographically small countries such as Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, and Liechtenstein, the Holy See does not possess a vote in the General Assembly of the United Nations;

Whereas, according to a July 1998 assessment by the United States Department of State, "(t)he United States values the Holy See's significant contributions to international peace and human rights";

Whereas during the past year, certain organizations that oppose the views of the Holy See regarding abortion and the sanctity of human life have initiated an organized effort to pressure the United Nations to remove the Permanent Observer status of the Holy See; and

Whereas the removal of the Holy See's Permanent Observer status would constitute an expulsion of the Holy See from the United Nations as a state participant: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress*

(1) commends the Holy See for its unique contributions to a thoughtful and robust dialogue in issues of international concern during its 36 years as a Permanent Observer at the United Nations;

(2) strongly objects to any effort to expel the Holy See from the United Nations as a state participant by removing its status as a nonmember state Permanent Observer;

(3) believes that any degradation of the status accorded to the Holy See at the United Nations would seriously damage the credibility of the United Nations by demonstrating that its rules of participation are manipulable for ideological reasons rather than being rooted in neutral principles and objective facts of sovereignty; and

(4) contends that any degradation of the status of the Holy See will damage relations between the United States and the United Nations.

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of submitting a Senate concurrent resolution objecting to any efforts to expel or degrade the Holy See's current status as a nonmember permanent observer to the United Nations. It is hard to believe there are people in the world—indeed, in our own country—who wish to take away that status.

Throughout my tenure in the Senate and the House, I have worked to uphold the sovereignty of the United States, perhaps as much as anyone in the body. Recently, it has come to my attention that the sovereignty of the Holy See, the institution that represents the State of the Vatican City internationally, is being attacked by up to 400 nongovernmental organizations in a movement called "See Change." That is S-e-e.

See Change is comprised of extremist groups, pro-choice groups, some extreme environmental organizations,

and antireligious, atheist groups who want to take away this permanent status of the Holy See.

Specifically, the agenda of See Change is to pressure U.N. Secretary General Annan into revoking the Holy See's nonmember Permanent Observer status by attacking its status as the legal and diplomatic body that represents the sovereign country of the State of the Vatican City.

What an outrage. See Change believes it can use the smokescreen of the Holy See's unique sovereignty to silence its undisputed legal rights as a sovereign entity to voice its views on the sanctity of human life at the U.N. That is what this is about. It is about an attack on the sanctity of human life. It is an attack on the Pope for his views on the sanctity of human life.

Since the U.N. rules by the consensus of all members, See Change is attempting to pressure and intimidate the Holy See, the Secretary General, and other member countries of the U.N. to silence any opposition to what really is a pro-abortion agenda.

Currently, the Holy See is recognized by almost every nation in the world. Furthermore, the Holy See has sent and received diplomats since the 4th century and has possessed a permanent diplomatic mission since the 15th century.

As I stated before, a central argument that these nongovernmental organizations use is the issue of the Holy See's legally recognized authority to represent the citizens of Vatican City and the worldwide Catholic Church.

According to international law, sovereignty in its simplest form can be defined by a people, territorial entity, and a government with institutions that are recognized by the international community of nations. Without any doubt—since the 4th century—the Holy See acts as the legal and internationally recognized body that represents the people of Vatican City and Catholics around the world. The Holy See meets all those criteria. The Vatican State has a population of approximately 900 citizens, has a defined territory, and has institutions of government.

The sovereignty issue was irrefutably settled in 1929, when the Holy See and Italy signed and ratified the Lateran Treaty, which brought the Vatican City State into existence. Article 12 of this treaty states:

Diplomatic relations with the Holy See are governed by the rules of International Law.

All states have equal standing under international law. I believe the Senate needs to send a strong, positive message to reaffirm the concept of state sovereignty. If we cannot do that in this body, then I do not know what we can do. I would like to remind Secretary General Kofi Annan about his duty to uphold the principle the United Nations considers most important in its charter—the legal equality of nations, which is Article 2(1).

Furthermore, this legal principle says all states are not similar in their

characteristics. For example, China contains about one-quarter of the human race while the State of the Vatican City contains a little fewer than 1,000 citizens.

Moreover, this Nation, the United States, is exponentially larger in physical size and political stature than, say, Bangladesh; however, both nations have equal status under international law.

Frances Kissling, president of Catholics for a Free Choice, said the Holy See sitting at the U.N. was like "Euro-Disney sitting on the Security Council." Can you imagine? Surely, any person, American or not, would recoil at the irreverence of this statement and the ignorance, frankly, of the invaluable work the Holy See has undertaken to foster peace between fellow nations.

Highly respected U.N. leaders, such as Dag Hammarskjöld, have, in fact, recognized the unique sovereign status of the State of the Vatican City and insisted on the presence of the Holy See at the U.N. In addition, U.N. Secretary General U Thant attempted to establish an increased stability of relations between the Holy See and the U.N.

Catholics for a Free Choice—I use that term loosely—a leading organization in the movement to remove the Holy See from the U.N., has set forth the following statement in their own web site:

What place does a religious body—claiming to possess the universal "objective truth" and speak infallibly on moral matters—have in an intergovernmental institution like the United Nations?

I would like to point out that above the doors of the U.S. House Chamber are the reliefs of great lawmakers who had a profound impact on the moral and legal origins of this Nation. The most important lawmaker is Moses; his relief is placed higher, in the center of the Chamber, facing the Chair.

Why didn't anyone question the sovereignty of the Soviet Union and its Politburo, with the Communist ideology that it espoused, and the manner in which it imposed its will upon the satellite states of Eastern Europe under its control? I did not hear any criticism of them.

Should theocracies, such as Iran or even Israel, be threatened in the same manner if some extremist organization, opposed to their religious and social views, came forth?

The elected head of the Catholic Church, Pope John Paul II, has recently made trips to Cuba and Angola, where he was received by multitudes, millions of people, supporting his message of peace, the rule of law, and freedom represented by the Catholic Church and, indeed, by many other citizens, as well.

I am proud to say, in submitting this resolution, that as original cosponsors I have Senators COVERDELL, SANTORUM, LANDRIEU, HELMS, ASHCROFT, INHOFE, MCCAIN, STEVENS, and BROWNBACK. A bipartisan group has become original cosponsors. I urge my colleagues, in

the name of what is right, to join with us in sponsoring this legislation.

## AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

### THE AFFORDABLE EDUCATION ACT OF 1999

#### BINGAMAN AMENDMENT NO. 2863

Mr. BINGAMAN proposed an amendment to the bill (S. 1134) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 101 and insert the following:  
**"SEC. 101 FUNDS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY AND SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.**

"(a) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purpose of carrying out this section, there are authorized to be appropriated \$275,000,000 for fiscal year 2001 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the succeeding fiscal years.

"(b) **NATIONAL ACTIVITIES.**—From the amount appropriated for any fiscal year under subsection (a), the Secretary of Education ('the Secretary') may reserve not more than 3 percent to conduct evaluations and studies, collect data, and carry out other activities relevant to sections 1116 and 1117 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (hereafter in this section referred to as "the ESEA").

"(c) **ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.**—The Secretary shall allocate the amount appropriated for any fiscal year under subsection (a) and not reserved under subsection (b) among the States in the same proportion in which funds are allocated among the States under part A of title I of the ESEA.

"(d) **STATE USE OF FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each State educational agency shall use funds received under subsection (c) to—

"(A) make allotments under paragraph (2); and

"(B) carry out its responsibilities under sections 1116 and 1117 of the ESEA, including establishing and supporting the State educational agency's statewide system of technical assistance and support for local educational agencies.

"(2) **ALLOTMENTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.**—

"(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Each State educational agency shall allot at least 70 percent of the amount received under this section to local educational agencies in the State.

"(B) **PRIORITIES.**—In making allotments under this paragraph, the State educational agency shall—

"(i) give first priority to schools and local educational agencies with schools identified for corrective action under section 1116(c)(5) of the ESEA; and

"(ii) give second priority to schools and local educational agencies with other schools identified for school improvement under section 1116(c)(1) of the ESEA.

"(e) **LOCAL USE OF FUNDS.**—

"(1) **CORRECTIVE ACTION.**—Each local educational agency receiving an allotment under subsection (d)(2)(B)(i) shall use the allotment to carry out effective corrective action in the schools identified for corrective action.

"(2) **SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT.**—Each local educational agency receiving an allotment

under subsection (d)(2)(B)(ii) shall use the allotment to achieve substantial improvement in the performance of the schools identified for school improvement."

#### GRAHAM (AND OTHERS) AMENDMENT NO. 2864

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. ROBB, and Mr. BINGMAN) proposed an amendment to the bill, S. 1134, supra; as follows:

At the appropriate place, add the following:

#### **TITLE —TRANSITION TO TEACHING**

##### **SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the "Transition to Teaching Act".

##### **SEC. 2. FINDINGS.**

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) School districts will need to hire more than 2,000,000 teachers in the next decade. The need for teachers in the areas of mathematics, science, foreign languages, special education, and bilingual education, and for those able to teach in high-poverty school districts will be particularly high. To meet this need, talented Americans of all ages should be recruited to become successful, qualified teachers.

(2) Nearly 28 percent of teachers of academic subjects have neither an undergraduate major nor minor in their main assignment fields. This problem is more acute in high-poverty schools, where the out-of-field percentage is 39 percent.

(3) The Third International Math and Science Study (TIMSS) ranked United States high school seniors last among 16 countries in physics and next to last in mathematics. It is also evident, mainly from the TIMSS data, that based on academic scores, a stronger emphasis needs to be placed on the academic preparation of our children in mathematics and science.

(4) One-fourth of high-poverty schools find it very difficult to fill bilingual teaching positions, and nearly half of public school teachers have students in their classrooms for whom English is a second language.

(5) Many career-changing professionals with strong content-area skills are interested in a teaching career, but need assistance in getting the appropriate pedagogical training and classroom experience.

(6) The Troops to Teachers model has been highly successful in linking high-quality teachers to teach in high-poverty districts.

##### **SEC. 3. PURPOSE.**

The purpose of this title is to address the need of high-poverty school districts for highly qualified teachers in particular subject areas, such as mathematics, science, foreign languages, bilingual education, and special education, needed by those school districts, by recruiting, preparing, placing, and supporting career-changing professionals who have knowledge and experience that will help them become such teachers.

##### **SEC. 4. PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.**

(a) **AUTHORITY.**—The Secretary is authorized to use funds appropriated under subsection (b) for each fiscal year to award grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements to institutions of higher education and public and private nonprofit agencies or organizations to carry out programs authorized by this title.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—For the purpose of carrying out this title, there are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2001 through 2006.

##### **SEC. 5. APPLICATION.**

Each applicant that desires an award under section 4(a) shall submit an application